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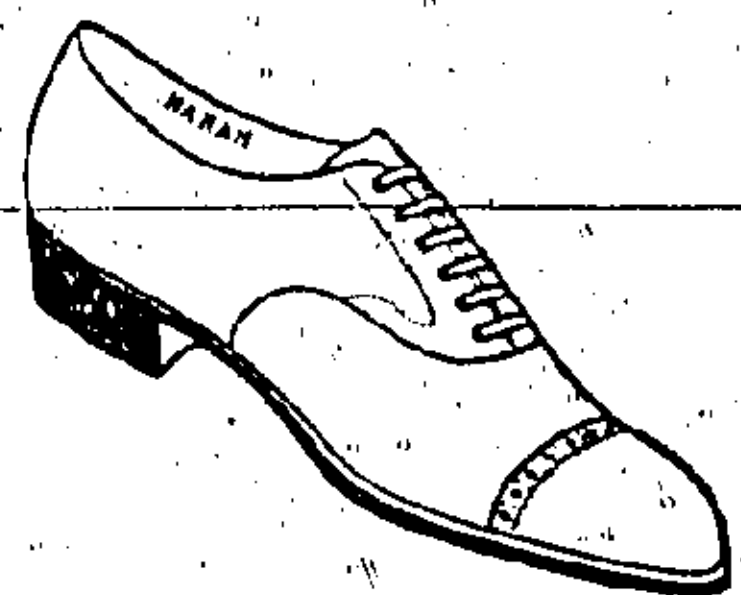
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THE MAN OF BUSINESS AND THE WAR

Lord Burnham presided at a complimentary luncheon to Sir Howard Spicer, at the Connaught Rooms, on the occasion of the conferment on him of the honour of a Knighthood of the British Empire.

In proposing the health of Sir Howard Spicer Lord Burnham said that this war was a Book of Revelation to the modern world. We had to re-assess the value of all races, all classes, and all types of men. He was glad to state that there was one type of man who had come out on top in this great time of testing, and that was the English man of business. (Cheers.) In this war the British merchant had splendidly vindicated his reputation. He had shown that he had lost none of the old fibre and strength, but that he had added to them a vivacity and a vitality which had enabled him to be a saving part of the commonwealth. The British man of business had run the civil side of the war. If he had to select a type of the British man of business at his best he should go farther than Sir Howard Spicer. (Cheers.)

It was to his energy and initiative that the country owed the setting of the machinery of the protective machinery against poison gas, which the Germans were foul enough to bring into play at the beginning in 1915. His efforts met with great success, and in that respect the Army at present had thereby been saved would like to join in doing honour to Sir Howard. (Cheers.)

That was not Sir Howard's only claim. He had put himself in the forefront of the salvage movement, of which they had heard a good deal. For the last hundred years of our prosperity we had been a wasteful nation. A good deal had been done recently to recover what would otherwise have gone into the gutter. Though he had not achieved all he hoped for, Sir Howard Spicer had been the inspiration of the new movement. He had not only done a great work by inoculating the War Office with the right kind of bacillus, but had set a great example to the industrial community. He was pleased to say that from his knowledge of the world of business, whatever might be their rivalries, they were singularly free from the debasing effects of personal animosity. The spirit which animated the different classes in our industrial life was never so good as it was to-day. It was only a united country that could stand fast against the shocks and ravages of the future. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Lord Burnham, on behalf of those present, handed to Sir Howard Spicer a handsome silver cigar-box, suitably inscribed. Sir Howard Spicer, in acknowledging the honour done him, said that he already knew the warm friendship of those who worked with him. He had never had any serious quarrel with anybody he had met in business, nor parted with anybody with any bitter feelings. Many people, even amongst those closely connected with the paper trade, would be somewhat astonished if they went to the Ministry of Munitions and saw what had been fashioned out of waste paper, paper pulp, and various grades of paper. The saving of metal thereby effected had been of enormous value to the country.

As to trade after the war, he felt that every trade would have to do more for the health and welfare of those connected with it, so as to try to build up the huge wastage of life resulting from the war. As far as the paper trade of the country was concerned, it was not a question of how little but how much they could pay to scientific men to put them in the forefront of reconstruction after the war. (Cheers.) They had a department that had been considering the question of reconstruction after the war for a very long time, but with very little result. Nothing would help to end the war more quickly than if we could convey to those in the enemy's trenches, and thereby to Berlin, that we had organized the country on an industrial basis for the time which would follow the war.

THE MOTHERS OF ITALY. A TOUCHING MESSAGE.

The following address from Italian mothers to English mothers has been received through his Majesty's Ambassador at Rome from the Italian "Association of Soldiers in the Field":—

On the third anniversary of the day on which our sons took up arms against the common enemy, who is not yet tired of much devastation, such massacre and cruel, from the silence of our houses deprived of their sons, may the echo of our cry of sorrow and horror for such destruction reach you, may the echo of our exultation for you, admirable courage of your sons reach you, a dreamlike example which causes all past greatness to fade.

And to-day we Italian mothers, although it is yet so near to you and maternal sentiment durns in the same anxious waiting, look to you beyond the space dividing us, and extend our hands to you, not trembling, but firm and united in a supreme covenant of resistance and of sacrifice, in a tacit oath of eternal hatred to the enemy, confident that the martyrdom of maternal hearts will not be in vain. We vain the blood shed of the flower of our youth, not vain the vision of liberty and of justice which illumined the dying eyes of our fallen sons, and which incites such sublime sacrifice in the fearless breasts of those who are fighting, with the hope that the memory of such destruction, of such human barbarism, shall not be cancelled by time, but that it shall be passed on from generation to generation, fruitful in implacable hatred for the race which tramples under foot and derides every right and all human pity, and that the eternal light which shines from the sacred tombs of our heroes, and from the soil bathed in their blood, may illumine and show nations who have become brothers in danger and sorrow the way to be followed.—Signed for the Association of the Mothers of Combatants, the Promoting Committee.

ELVIRA OMERO
ERESILIA GIGLIOLI
CIGLIA PARIZZI

EMMA LANZI
IDA BALIVILLA
MARIA BOREZZA

THE NAVY LEAGUE

DECLARATION OF ITS AIMS, OBJECTS, AND POLICY.

The future policy of the Navy League shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objects:—

1. The dissemination among the peoples of the Empire and British subjects in all parts of the world exact knowledge upon the provision and use of sea-power as the keystone of British national and Imperial policy.
2. The advocacy of an all-powerful Navy, Air Force and Mercantile Marine as the factors essential for the security of the Empire and the restoration of Britain to its rightful position as Mistress of the Seas.
3. The immediate reconstruction of our Mercantile tonnage to at least the pre-war standard before any foreign orders for the building of Merchant ships are executed, and the demand that there shall be no transfer of British shipping to foreign owners or flags until British mercantile supremacy shall have been restored.
4. The application of steady pressure upon Parliament and the Government, through the education of public opinion, for closer co-ordination between the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine with a view to the exigencies of war.
5. The support of all just claims of officers and men of the Royal Navy with regard to pay, pensions and prize-money.
6. The stimulation of interest among the teachers and children of all classes of schools in the Empire in the Sea and Air Services as dominating factors in Imperial existence and prosperity.
7. The extension of the Boys' Naval Brigade movement and the establishment of proper training institutions with the view to the preparation of boys for a sea career whenever possible, for the elimination of aliens from the British Mercantile Marine.
8. The administration of the funds provided at the instance of the League at home and overseas for the relief of the dependants of the men of the Sea Services who have lost their lives in the war, and for the education and apprenticeship of their children.

DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES.

A NEW METHOD.

At a recent session of the French Academy of Sciences, an interesting method of handling the mosquito plague was set forth in a note by Messrs. E. L. Sergeant, who have conducted an anti-malaria campaign in Algeria for the last 15 years, making use of all the approved anti-larval measures, such as draining, filling, bricking and cementing, mowing down grass and weeds, and treating stagnant water with kerosene. During the past few years, however, they have experimented with the following method, which, though somewhat limited in application, has the great merits of simplicity, easiness, and cheapness, and is therefore highly recommended by these experts for localities where it is suitable. The Sergeants were struck by the fact that many villages were infested with mosquitoes, not because of their vicinity to marshy regions in small number of local breeding places, such as irrigation ditches, horse-ponds, the drains from wash-houses and public wells or fountains, and sluggish streams and slow moving rivers fed by small springs.

Knowing that the larvae of the Anopheles require from two to three weeks of aqueous life in order to develop into the winged insect they conceived the idea of "interminating breeding places." For example, instead of allowing the waters of a spring to flow off through a single channel two channels are dug, and by means of an earthen dam, or a pair of water gates the water is alternately diverted from one channel to the other at intervals of a week. The larvae which have developed in the course of the week are promptly destroyed when the water is cut off from their breeding place, which rapidly dries out under the summer sun, ditches, drains, etc.

"Turn by turn, each ditch is filled with water for a week and then dried out during the following week. The only work required consists of a few strokes of a pick once a week to demolish the earthen dam in one ditch and build it in the other, or else the manipulation of two water gates."

The authors of the plan declare that the results are admirable with a minimum amount of attention and that his technique reduces the expense to not more than one-tenth of the cost of the measures usually adopted in mosquito fighting. It is to be hoped that communities whose the given conditions prevail will make trial of it this summer, since the advance cost of kerosene may be prohibitive of its use so freely as heretofore for killing these pests.

THE BADGE OF "HONOUR."

I knew a man of industry
Who made big bombs for the R.F.C.
And pocketed lots of £, s. d.,
And he (thank God!) is an O.B.E.

I knew a woman of pedigree
Who asked some soldiers out to tea.
And said "Dear me!" and "Yes, I see."
And she (thank God!) is an O.B.E.

I knew a fellow of twenty-three
Who got a job with a fat M.P.
Not caring much for the Infantry—
And he (thank God!) is an O.B.E.

I had a friend, a friend, and he
Just held the line for you and me
And kept the Germans from the sea,
And died—without the O.B.E.

Thank God!

He died without the O.B.E.

ALAN.

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Mrs. Danby—profits from sale of knitting bags (2nd sub.)	50.00
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Divided Soldiers and Sailors—Mr. N. B. Karamia (monthly sub.)	50.00
A. W. (monthly sub.)	5.00
Royal H.K. Golf Club—Ladies' Captain Cup	4.00
Royal H.K. Golf Club—Ladies' Electric Competition	1.58
Ladies' Bridge Book (monthly sub.)	22.00
Royal Navy and Dockyard (monthly sub.)	105.30
Messrs. Pate & Co. (monthly sub.)	25.00
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Officers' Families Fund:—Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly sub.)	25.00
Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly sub.)	30.00
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Prisoners of War—Maidenhead Fern Collection at Jewish Synagogue on 4th Anniversary of the War	11.00
H.K. Police, per Sergeant Boulger (monthly sub.)	28.40
St. John's Cathedral Collection—H.M.B. Tamar (monthly sub.)	30.00
Union Church—"A Fisherman" (monthly sub.)	16.00
Pipe Fund:—Mr. F. G. Becke (monthly sub.)	448.81
Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association:—Mr. E. A. Nisbet (monthly sub.)	50.00
Church Army H.K.—St. Andrew's Church, per Church Missionary Society, St. Peter's Church, per Church Missionary Society	130.75
St. John's Cathedral	20.45
Already acknowledged, including \$32,825.95 Chinese subs.	832.78
Amounts remitted, etc.	\$ 12,243.92
Balance in hand	\$1,192,129.88
	1,197,969.69
	\$ 34,180.22
	N. J. STARR
	(Hon. Treasurer)
	Hongkong, 28th August, 1918.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THE CASE AGAINST THE RECEIVER.

Mr. A. E. Hall, on behalf of Mr. Lo, appeared on behalf of the Chinese who was charged as receiver of the stolen bangles.

The Magistrate said that this case would have to be remanded till the case against the two Chinese was dealt with. Matters had been simplified by the first defendant pleading guilty, but he thought that it would be best to remand the case against the receiver, who would be allowed bail in \$1,000.

Mr. Hall submitted that the bail was excessive. He understood that the bangles were worth about \$10.

The Magistrate observed that it was not the value of the bangles which had to be considered. If such men as the two defendants had no one to whom they could pass the booty there would be fewer occurrences of this nature. He thought the receiver was as bad as the two men who had snatched the bangles.

Inspector Sim said that if the bail was less the receiver would not come into Court. His business was a big one and the defendant was the accountant. The goldsmiths' shops gave far more trouble than the pawnshops to the Police, for as soon as an article reached them it was melted down.

Mr. Hall asked that the bail be reduced to \$500, but the Magistrate adhered to his decision, and bail was allowed in \$1,000, the case being remanded for a week.

CHINESE "SNATCHERS" AT WORK.

Two Chinese were charged, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with having snatched a pair of gold bangles from an eight year old Chinese girl.

Inspector Sim said that he had been instructed by the Captain Superintendent of Police to ask that the men be committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

The first defendant pleaded guilty, and said that the second defendant was his partner. The second defendant said that he accompanied his friend, the first defendant, to the house, but had no knowledge of what the other man had done upstairs.

The facts of the case were as follows:—

The little girl stayed with her mother at No. 92A, Wanchai Street. On Tuesday afternoon she was coming downstairs, and had reached the first floor landing, when she saw one of the defendants. The man dragged her towards him, and, having squeezed her neck, snatched two bangles out of her hand. He and his companion ran away when she screamed.

A piano-tuner who lived on the ground floor helped to arrest the second defendant, who was standing downstairs, and who afterwards gave sufficient information to enable the Police to arrest his confederate. On Tuesday night the Police and the defendants went to a goldsmith's shop in Queen's Road Central and there arrested the receiver. What was believed to be a portion of a bangle was found in the shop, but the remainder had already been melted down. The first defendant admitted to the Police that the second defendant and he were confederates, a fact that was supported by the second defendant knowing enough of the other man's whereabouts to tell the Police where he could be found.

The little girl identified the first defendant as the man who squeezed her neck, but could not identify the second defendant. She related the story of the robbery to the Magistrate and said that she was very frightened.

The mother of the girl deposed to her daughter having complained of a pain in her neck as the result of the manner in which the first defendant had treated her. When her daughter came to her crying, and complained that a man had snatched her bangles, she saw two black finger-marks on the child's throat, and her face was of ashen hue. The pieces of bangle found in the goldsmith's shop were very similar to those which the child had worn.

The jeweller on the ground floor of the house in which the little girl lived deposed to having seen the second defendant loitering about the house on Monday. On Tuesday afternoon, when witness heard cries that the bangles had been snatched, he saw the second defendant walking away from the house, as if in a hurry. As he had seen the man loitering about the house for two days, he ran after and arrested him.

The second defendant, questioning the witness, denied that he had been hanging round the house on Monday, but the witness adhered to his statement. The hearing was remanded until tomorrow.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. H. W. BIRD ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF FOUR VOTES.

The election to fill the vacancy in the representation of the unofficial Justices of the Peace on the Legislative Council during the two months' absence of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., took place yesterday. The result of the voting was as follows:—

Mr. H. W. Bird..... 44 votes.

Mr. A. R. Lowe..... 40

It will be remembered that at the outset five or six candidates for the honour were mentioned. One refused nomination and the others withdrew their names, so that there was a straight fight between Mr. Bird, of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, architects, and Mr. Lowe, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, accountants. It was, perhaps, rather unfortunate that the issue was not left clearly to these two champions from the beginning. Promises of support would not then have been given, as they were undoubtedly in some instances, before it was known precisely between whom the choice had to be made.

This election aroused far more interest than elections usually have done in the Colony. Both candidates published addresses setting forth their views on various local questions, and yesterday morning Mr. Lowe issued a cartoon in which "vested interests" were represented by an octopus, with tentacles stretching out in all directions bearing references to the activities of various companies. At the bottom was the exhortation: "Vote for Lowe or Bird, but 'Lowe' for choice," as he protects your investments—why not, then, your wish for good government. A number of motor-cars were also to be seen round the town bearing placards, "Vote for Lowe, the man you know; he knows his own mind," and, again, "Vote for Lowe, the Independent candidate." It was all strange to Hongkong, and only a brass band and something of a procession was needed to make us imagine that we were dealing with the real thing.

The electorate was a small one. In the latest published list there are 121 non-official Justices of the Peace, but only 94 of these are in the Colony at the present time. There are 60 official Justices. According to a ruling given by the presiding officer it appears that these Justices are legally entitled to vote. In deference to the wishes of the Government, however, they refrained from exercising their right. The ruling has aroused some comment, because it has entirely upset the opinion generally held that the representative of the Justices on the Council represented the non-official J.P.s, and that they only could vote at his election.

That 81 out of an electorate of 94 went to the poll demonstrates the value of putting a little energy into the proceedings. Among those who did not vote were Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The ballot box was opened at 4 p.m. by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, who acted as Returning Officer, assisted by Mr. G. A. Woodcock. The first to register his vote was Mr. C. G. Albaster, who was followed, a couple of minutes later, by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. As the time wore on a careful observer could see that the contest would be a close one. Mr. A. R. Lowe was present at the polling booth throughout and most of his supporters gave him some indication of their intention when they entered the room.

Between 4 and 5 p.m. there was a constant stream of voters. Then there was a dull half-hour and a few of the laggards had to be hunted up and brought in motor-cars to do their duty.

Towards 5.30 Mr. Bird made his appearance, and, at Mr. Lowe's suggestion, the two candidates, accompanied by a few friends, adjourned to the Club. The President were invited into the "counting house."

The voting slips having been sorted, Mr. Woodcock counted Mr. Lowe's papers and announced that he had secured 40 votes. Mr. Wolfe, when checking, made the number 42. If Mr. Wolfe's first count had been correct the result would have been a tie. Further counting, however, by Mr. Wolfe confirmed Mr. Woodcock's figure.

By the time the result was known the two candidates and their supporters had returned to the office, and when Mr. Wolfe announced that Mr. Bird had been elected by four votes, Mr. Lowe was the first to offer the newly-elected member of Council his hearty congratulations. Then others joined in and for a few moments there were hand-shakings all round.

The anticipated speech did not materialise. Mr. Melbourne informed the gathering that a chair had been placed on the roof from which the winning candidate could return thanks to the electors, but Mr. Bird modestly refused to mount the pinnacle.

FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION. SHORT MEASURE IN JAPANESE REEL COTTON.

INTERESTING LEGAL DISCUSSION.

The recent discovery by the Hongkong Police that certain brands of Japanese cotton sold in the Colony bear false trade descriptions has resulted in some big Chinese dealers being summoned for breaches of the Trade Marks Ordinance.

Yesterday's proceedings at the Hongkong Magistracy, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, were not devoid of interest. The Kwong Yang Yick firm of No. 338, Queen's Road Central, were charged with having in their possession a quantity of cotton reels to which a false trade description had been applied, and, further, with having sold the cotton reels in question.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and Mr. F. N. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

The Crown Solicitor said that cases of this nature were being taken because it had been found that a large quantity of cotton reels of short measure were being sold in the Colony. Inspector Terrett went to the defendant's shop on August 16th and purchased a dozen of reels of Japanese cotton of the "Umbrella" brand which bore the false trade description complained of—"Best cord 500 yards."

Mr. d'Almada admitted that the reels bore a false description, but contended that his client had no reason to suppose that they did not contain 500 yards, as stated.

Inspector Terrett deposed that after he had purchased and paid 80 cents for the dozen reels, he measured one of them and found it contained 493 yards. He asked the defendant to come to the Central Police Station the next day, when three more reels were measured and were found to contain 442, 403 and 439 yards, respectively. Japanese cotton was usually under the measure stated on the reels; this statement he made on the knowledge he had gained in his work. Japanese cotton was also much cheaper than English cotton. When witness was in the shop the defendant told him that he did not know the measure was short. He imported the cotton from Japan.

Chew Wan San, the salesman of the defendant firm, gave evidence that the cotton was obtained from Japan on or about May 4th last. He had no reason to believe that the reels contained less than 500 yards. He had found certain piece-goods which he had bought previously from Japan to be correct in measure.

Cross-examined: He had been connected for 8 years with the defendant shop, which contained Japanese and British goods. He had obtained 60 gross of Japanese cotton because they were cheap and customers had complained at the price of English cotton. Business being dull just now there were fewer customers; things were bad because of the floods and brigandage in South China, in which districts he had many customers. The customers who had purchased this Japanese cotton had repeated their orders. He was a member of the Hip Yick Guild, where business matters were discussed. He had not heard any complaint of shortage in Japanese cotton among the members of the guild. He had measured certain Japanese cloth because sometimes his folk took the cloth for their own use. Having heard that Japanese cloth was always correct in measure, he had enquired from customers and they had told him that the measurement of cloth was always correct. He made no enquiries in regard to cotton because it was his first consignment, and because he only stocked it in small quantities. He knew that, under the laws of Hongkong, when he sold an article he warranted it to be what it was supposed to be. He had not ascertained the measurement of the 58 gross of cotton which he had sold before the remainder of his stock was seized.

The Crown Solicitor said he called the attention of the Court to Section 15 of the Ordinance. He read extracts which showed that it was incumbent on the vendor of any article to take proper precautions to find out whether that article was really what its trade-mark alleged it to be. Under Section 8 the onus was on the defendant to prove that he was not guilty—an opposite practice to offences under most other Ordinances. He submitted that he had proved that the trade description of the "Umbrella" brand of Japanese cotton was false, and the onus was, therefore, on the defendant

to prove either that he had taken every precaution, or that he had acted innocently. The defendant under cross-examination, had admitted that he had measured certain Japanese piece-goods, and it was therefore curious that he had not measured the cotton.

The Magistrate observed that he thought that, except for this point, the defendant had acted innocently.

The Crown Solicitor remarked that in Stone v. Burn (page 904 of Stone, 1911 edition) the definition of "innocently" was given as "inadvertently."

The Magistrate said that "inadvertently" meant "accidentally." (Laughter.)

The Crown Solicitor next cited from Queen's Bench, page 286, the case of Christie Manson & Wood. In that case an auctioneer was to have sold some Dresden china. Before the sale he got a warning that the china had not been manufactured in Dresden at all. Therefore, on the day of the sale, the auctioneer announced to those present that he had been told it was not Dresden china, but he would put it up for what it was worth. In that case it was held the auctioneer had taken precaution that the article he sold did not bear a false description. "In the present case, if the defendant had adopted some such procedure—if, for instance, he had told his customers that the reels were said to contain 500 yards, but that he had not measured it and was therefore not certain—then the prosecution would have failed, because it could have been considered that the defendant acted innocently. The defendant, however, told the Inspector that the reels contained 500 yards."

The Magistrate interposed that whereas the auctioneer in Christie Manson & Wood had been given notice before the sale that the china was not from Dresden, the defendant in the present case had no warning that the cotton reels were short measure.

The Crown Solicitor pointed out that it was up to the defendant to warrant the goods he sold. He could not be considered as having acted innocently if he failed to take the precautions which he should have taken.

The Magistrate observed that, if it could be proved that Japanese cotton was imported into the Colony because it was cheap, and that cheapness could only be because the goods were not really what they were represented to be, then the seller must know that the goods bore a false description.

The Crown Solicitor asserted that the defendant had said the Japanese cotton was cheaper than English cotton.

The Magistrate said that it was generally admitted that Japanese goods were cheaper because they were not so good as English.

"The Crown Solicitor said that the defendant did not take the trouble to measure the cotton reels before he sold them to Inspector Terrett."

The Magistrate remarked that it certainly seemed peculiar that the defendant had measured piece-goods when he thought that he would have to suffer loss if he did not do so, while he took no precautions whatever in regard to the goods by which he would have sustained no loss.

Mr. d'Almada showed the difficulty which the defendant would have had to go through if, as the prosecution suggested, he measured every reel of thread in the shop. He submitted that even the bigger European firms in the city had never measured one reel of thread in their shops. He thought the reels were short, not because less cotton had been intentionally put on them, but because the wooden reel itself was not constructed uniformly. He went on to say that it was the first consignment of Japanese cotton which the defendant had received. He had no reason to imagine that they were short. He had measured Japanese piece-goods and found them correct, and could not therefore tell himself that the reels were short.

The Magistrate—"In any case, if it is, I don't lose." (Laughter.)

Mr. d'Almada went on to say that the defendant had received no complaints that the cotton was short. If he had, he would have communicated with Japan. He submitted that the defendant's conversation with the Inspector, after the latter had purchased the reels, answered the Crown Solicitor's argument that the defendant had taken no precaution, even to tell the Inspector. When the Inspector had completed the purchase and had measured the reels the defendant told him plainly: "I didn't know; I imported them from Japan." The defence was that he acted innocently.

The Magistrate asked if these Japanese cotton reels had only just come into the market.

The Crown Solicitor said that the reels had been imported into the Colony for some considerable time, but it was only because he had received several complaints recently that he had commenced these prosecutions.

The Magistrate said he would give his decision next week.

A RUNAWAY MATCH. PENURIOUS CHINESE LOVER.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese youth was charged, on remand, with unlawfully detaining a girl under 20 years of age at No. 111, Hollywood Road, without the consent of her parents.

Mr. Wood, of the Chinese Secretariat, prosecuted.

The father of the girl, who is residing at Hungghum, stated that he had two daughters. On August 3rd his younger daughter asked for permission to go to the theatre at Canton, accompanied by her brother. He consented and she did not return. Later on he heard that she had accompanied a young man to Canton. He did not know defendant before.

Mr. Wood stated that overtures had been made by defendant to the father to marry the girl, but the father had refused. The father of the girl, however, denied this, stating that defendant had only spoken to his elder daughter, asking her to act as the mediator. Defendant did not ask witness' permission or that of his wife, which was the usual custom. When he arrived in Hongkong on August 17th witness set various machinery in motion to trace his daughter. He discovered her on August 22nd and took her to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Defendant stated that during the last Chinese New Year he met the girl and her elder sister at a house in Hongkong. He liked the girl and spoke to the elder sister, who promised to allow him to marry the girl. He said, however, that he would not be able to marry her for some time. They then replied that they would be leaving for Canton, which they did. A few weeks later the two sisters returned and visited his house, inviting him to dinner at the restaurant at which they were staying. He went there, and after dinner the elder sister told him to take her younger sister to a theatre and talk over the marriage with her. He did so. Next day the sisters went to Canton.

They returned later to his house in Queen's Street and stayed with him, for about a fortnight. When they left they promised to come back in a few days. Between July 18th and 18th, the younger girl and her brother stayed with him, and on the last occasion they paid a visit to Canton. The girl then went home to her parents, and a day later he received a message from the girl asking him to bring her back to Hongkong. The fares were paid by a second party. On arrival in Hongkong he engaged a room in Hollywood Road, where he, the girl, and her brother lived till he was arrested. When charged with abducting the girl he denied it. He informed the parents that the girl herself had rented a room, and he volunteered to accompany them to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Cross-examined, witness said he paid several visits to the girl's parents' house at Canton and had stayed with them. He had not married the girl yet, but had promised to do so when he had sufficient money.

The principal tenant of the house in Hollywood Road gave evidence to the effect that defendant paid her \$8 as rent for a room which he had engaged. He sent the money by a small boy. The girl lived with defendant, who informed witness that they were husband and wife. The little boy did not sleep in the cubicle in which defendant slept.

Defendant said that the younger brother slept on the verandah because it was cooler.

The mother stated that her daughter earned money by "spinning yarns." Her father supported her, and she spent all her money on jewellery. Her daughter frequently paid visits to Canton to see her aunt. Witness did not know defendant; he never visited her house. There was no proposal of marriage made by defendant, and even if defendant had asked her permission she would not have given it. She visited defendant in Hollywood Road and saw her daughter there. Her daughter had received eight proposals of marriage which she rejected. Witness charged her daughter with running away with defendant, and her daughter did not reply. Defendant interfered and witness told him that she was not speaking to him. Defendant accompanied witness to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Wood said that the elder daughter was friendly to the betrothal.

Witness replied that she did not know anything about the matter.

The girl deposed that she left her parents' house on August 3rd, without their knowledge, and accompanied defendant to Hongkong. She paid the rent of the room out of the money she had saved. She had known defendant for over eleven months, and he had proposed to her elder sister to marry witness. He visited her parents' house at Canton about last February. Defendant had not spoken about the marriage to her parents. When she came to Hongkong she had no money, and she pawned a pair of gold-mounted rattan bangles for \$14.

Defendant stated that the girl had told him that if she were unable to marry him she would kill herself.

At this stage the girl's mother muttered something inaudible and was turned out of Court.

The girl stated that she left her parents' house willingly.

The Magistrate observed that defendant seemed to have been living on the girl's resources all the while. At the same time it was a joint enterprise, the girl being perfectly willing to accompany him. It seemed more as if the girl was harbouring something inaudible and was supporting him all the while.

Mr. Wood said that defendant did not seem to have any honourable intentions as regards the girl.

Several witnesses then gave evidence as to defendant's good character.

Mr. Wood said he would like to hear the evidence of the elder sister.

The Magistrate thereupon remanded the case till Wednesday, fixing bail at \$200.

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[2358]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG
GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Vaux Road Central Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1918, at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, when the proposed resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

The Articles of Association of the Club are amended as follows:—
(1) By striking out of the words "Naval Member or Visitor" in the 3rd line of Paragraph 3 of Article I under the heading "MEMBER" and substituting therefor: "Subscriber, Subordinate Naval Officer or Visitor."

(2) By adding after the word "Club" in the 6th line of the form of application for admission to the Club set out in Article 3 the words "and if at any time called upon by the Committee so to do to take up and pay for one Debenture of the Club."

(3) By adding after the word "Club" at the end of the amendment to Article 31 the words "or by the Committee."

(4) By inserting the words after "month" in the seventh line of Article No. 37 "or such other sum as the Committee may from time to time determine."

(5) By striking out of the word "A Treasurer" and "all" in the second line of Article No. 47 and substituting for the word "all" the word "both" and adding to the end of that Article the words "and shall be elected by a show of hands at the Annual General Meeting."

(6) By striking out of the words of figures "Six" in the 11th line of Article No. 84 and substituting the word of figures "three" and by striking out of the word "Dinner" in the 15th line of the same Article and substituting the word "September."

(7) By striking out of the word "March" in the second line of Article No. 67 and substituting therefor the word "December."

(8) By striking out of Article No. 81 and substituting therefor: "Accounts of Members, Subscribers and Visitors shall be made up and sent in at the beginning of each month and should any accounts be unpaid at noon on the fifteenth day of the following month the name of the Member, Subscriber or Visitor owing the same shall be posted in the Club House at Happy Valley and any other of the Club premises that the Committee may from time to time direct and if at the expiration of one month thereafter his account shall be unpaid he shall cease to be a Member, Subscriber or Visitor, but the Committee may in their discretion for good cause shown reinstate such Member, Subscriber or Visitor."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary.
Dated Hongkong, 29th August, 1918.
[2360]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 21, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
And in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modification.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, at any time on any weekday between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
[2357]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THIS HEALTHY SITUATED SCHOOL Re-opens on MONDAY, September 9th. A sound commercial education provided, including Typewriting, Book-keeping and shorthand.
Terms exceedingly moderate. Special attention given to English.
Apply to—
Rev. FR. DIRECTOR.
[2355]

INTIMATIONS

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NOTICE.

OWING to restrictions on the Export of Wire, Ropes from England the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 1st September 1918.
New Time-Tables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1918. [2353]

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NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.
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A LARGE QUANTITY of IRON ORE, over 402 pure iron guaranteed, to be sold at a most moderate price.

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[2338]

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Terms on application to—
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[2351]

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A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2352]

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DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors,
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[2345]

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[2361]

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[2300]

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[2341]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29TH AUGUST, 1918.

THE SHANGHAI SENSATION.

The members of the Shanghai Race Club have decided, by the large majority of 112 to 17, to remove the name of Mr. J. I. Ezra from the roll of membership on the ground that he was guilty of unbecoming conduct in connection with the recent baseball matches played by the 9th Cavalry, U.S.A. This negro regiment had a baseball team of some considerable reputation and it was apparently considered, by experts on the game, that it would easily beat its opponents. To the amazement and consternation of those who thought that they were good judges, however, the Cavalry lost the two matches that were arranged. In the first, the score against them was 8 to 1, and in the second 3 to 3. The local baseball experts were convinced that, in the first contest at any rate, there was something curious about the play of the Cavalrymen. It appears that there was a considerable amount of betting on the results of the matches, and, naturally, those who lost money were determined that the matter should be investigated. It is easy to make wild accusations and to draw deductions which may appear to those who are smarting under a sense of injustice to be obvious, but it is often difficult to obtain tangible evidence and to prove definite charges. However, Mr. W. L. MERRIMAN and his friends were resolved that the matter should be probed thoroughly, and they finally brought a charge of bribery against Mr. JUDAH EZRA and two of his friends. It is only fair to the accused to say that finally this charge was dropped. The elementary right of every association to determine who is suitable or worthy to belong to it was invoked, and although the penalty meted out may seem almost trivial it is in reality very severe. In a large sporting community, such as

exists in England, it may not be so great, although we know that to be "warned off" the turf is a very heavy punishment. In the small communities of the China Coast news of such public or semi-public form of censure travels rapidly and people are much more dependent upon each other's society.

Wherever two or three Britons are gathered together—no matter whether it be in Kamskatka or Patagonia—there at once springs into being some evidence of their love of sport. It has been said that if wrecked on a desert island three or four Frenchmen would set about building an opera house, Americans would form a trust, Germans a University and Britons a sports club. It is of course, a travesty of national characteristics, but there is a good deal of truth underlying the exaggeration; and, so far as we are concerned, it is expressed in our old proverb "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The Germans are puzzled to distraction by this apparently careless outlook on life. They become intensely irritated because the British are successful without being always at work. The accusation has been made, of course, that we take our pleasures sadly, but it would be much nearer the truth to say that we take them seriously. Indeed, the reproach has been levelled against us that we are only in earnest about games. Great as is the genius of Kipling, he proved himself once unable to fathom that depth of English psychology by declaiming passionately against the "flannelled fool at the wicket" and the "muddled oaf at the goal." He failed to realise that all the wickets and the goals express the idea contained in the old motto "A sound mind in a sound body." Even the scientists, whose new discoveries so often complicate our lives rely more and more on exercise, and less on drugs, for the preservation of health. They recognise that, unless we are to become mentally distorted, we must have relaxation. It is part of the Anglo-Saxon creed of life, and not only in Britain, but in all the Overseas Dominions and in the United States, educational experts recognise that brain should be developed as well as brain.

The national game in England is cricket. From the small Hampshire village, where it is said to have originated, it has been carried by its devotees all over the world. It has been played by British teams in the Arctic regions, and in the Tropics. In their moments of relaxation, no doubt, the British troops in Mesopotamia or in Siberia will play cricket or football if the ground is at all "possible." It is worth noting that, while cricket has always attracted eager spectators which played by the British in Italy or France, it was always sneered at in Germany. Yet it will be the spirit engendered by sport that will carry the Allies to victory. It may or may not be true that the Duke of Wellington said that Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton, but there is truth in the statement that our young sirmen have learnt their intrepidity and alertness while playing games. "That is the sort of thing," wrote a well-known war correspondent recently, "that trains a man to think at two hundred miles an hour." But true sport does something more than that; it teaches a man to be chivalrous, to be generous, to be scrupulously honest. As we say, it teaches its followers "to play the game." We do not fail to recognise that, like all good things, a love of sport can be carried to excess. Competent judges have the impression that a genuine love, reverence and enthusiasm for intellectual things is less common among the young men of the present day than it was among their fathers. That may be, but the price that we pay for promoting physical health and strength, and dispelling the morbidness of temperance, which is so apt to accompany a purely sedentary life. Certainly, with the march of civilisation, we become increasingly dependent upon games for the preservation of health. It is said that during the war the Americans and Canadians have introduced into Great Britain the game of baseball and that it has come to stay. It is a good game, but there is one aspect of it which seems unbecomingly to the old-fashioned Briton; we refer to the use of "fans." For in Canada and the United States the spectators almost take a part in the game. They leer at the players and do their utmost to interfere with the play, and this is considered perfectly legitimate. Our own idea of sport is to encourage the weaker side and to applaud good play. "Even the ranks of Tuscan could scarce forbear to cheer," we quote as we shout approval to the team pitted against our own favourites. In all forms of sport it is the "spirit" which counts. On the whole, we believe that the old Anglo-Saxon ideals of cleanliness and honesty in sport still obtain, and we are glad to notice the vigilance of the members of the Shanghai Race Club.

There were no cases of communicable diseases reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Friday, September 8th, at 3.30 p.m.

Mr. D. B. Walker, Junior District Officer and Magistrate, has been appointed Registrar of the High Court of Weihaiwei, and also a Deputy Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Dr. W. G. Reynolds and Mr. H. C. Shrubsole, of Shanghai, appeal to our readers for the loan of four B.S.A. pattern air-rifles for use in a miniature rifle-range on "Our Day," October 24th, on Shamone. The rifles will be returned to their owners in good condition immediately after the fête.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONGKONG'S GIFT.

The following letter has been received by the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in acknowledgment of the silver wedding gift to Her Majesty Queen Mary from the women of Hongkong:—

Buckingham Palace,
23rd June, 1918.
Dear Sir,—I have laid your letter of the 23rd instant and its enclosures before the Queen, and am commanded to say that Her Majesty is deeply touched by the kind thought which has prompted the very generous gift of £1,025 from the women of Hongkong.

I am returning you the receipt form duly signed.—I am, yours faithfully,
(Signed) EDWARD WALLINGTON,
Private Sec. to H. M. the Queen.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held in the Council Chamber this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
The Orders of the Day are as follows:
Second reading of the Bill intituled, An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents to defray the Charges of the year 1917.

Second reading of the Bill intituled, An Ordinance to modify and to add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, in its application to the Colony of Hongkong.

Second reading of the Bill intituled, An Ordinance to repeal the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Ordinance, 1917.

An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

*Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

LOCAL SIKHS AND THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET AND ABHORRENCE.

At the general meeting of the Khalsa Diwan on Sunday, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1.—That the local Sikh Community beg to express their deep regret at the Tai O tragedy in which a Sikh was not only concerned but was guilty of murdering his senior officer and finally of taking his own life.

2.—That the local Sikhs express their deep regret at the cowardly conduct of the remaining Indians stationed there, who escaped to save their own lives, leaving Mrs. Glendinning and her child in danger, which might have been averted if they had acted manfully. Therefore from the viewpoint of Sikh teachings their conduct is viewed with abhorrence.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Company are making extensive alterations in their premises in order to provide room for their steadily growing trade as ladies' outfitters. This department of their business has hitherto been housed on the third floor of their building. Now a commodious sales room is being fitted up on the second floor. Large consignments of autumn goods are expected shortly, and it has been decided to sell the present stocks at bargain prices to clear them out of the way so that an entirely fresh start may be made when the improvements, now under way, have been completed. Dresses, blouses, shoes, coats, hats and hosiery may, therefore, be obtained at a considerable discount.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

Chang Cho-lam has arrived at Peking. The Fungtien troops that accompanied Chang are stationed at Fung-Tai (about 30 miles out from the city).

The Cabinet proposes to prohibit the exportation of silver and copper. The approval of the foreign Ministers is being solicited.

It is reported that the electors have decided to choose Tzu Sai-chang as President and Fung Kuo-chang as Vice-President. The election of the Vice-President, however, is to be postponed.

Hong Yau-wai, the famous monarchist, has recently gone to Peking.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 28th.

HOUSE RENT-TAX. Ngai Pong-ping, the Superintendent of Police, has again requested to have the house rent-tax abolished.

LUNG AND HIS TROOPS. A message from Hoilow states that one of Lung's regimental officers has surrendered with his troops to the Canton forces.

A message from a reliable source states that General Lung, after being requested to take up the Tuchunship of Fukien, sent all his new recruits immediately from Tientsin to Amoy. Lung has also ordered troops to be sent from King-chow to Amoy and his evacuation of King-chow is, therefore, anticipated.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

3 p.m., Aug. 27th.
Typhoon in about 140deg. Long; E., 19deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

9.45 a.m., Aug. 29th.
Cyclone or typhoon S. of the Bonin Islands, inclining northward.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The twenty-second general meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Mr. G. Morton Smith presided, and there were present Messrs. A. Denison, A. Ritchie and G. R. Edwards (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—The result of the year's working shows an increase in profit on trading of approximately \$10,000 compared with last year. Including \$4,925.25 brought forward from last year there is \$32,381.89 available for distribution, and I trust you will approve of the allocation recommended in the report. The accounts, I think, call for little, if any, explanation. The year under review has been a satisfactory one, but the continued absence of so much local shipping, increased difficulties in obtaining materials, and the advanced costs of the goods we are able to obtain, render it difficult to forecast prospects for the ensuing year. Your investments have been written down to the market value on 31st May, but your shares in public Companies, you will be pleased to hear, have appreciated considerably since that date. The stock has, as usual, been carefully checked by the Superintendents, and ample allowance has been made for depreciation. A contribution of \$3,000 has been made to War Charities, which, doubtless, you approve of.

Mr. Denison, in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the shareholders ought to be pleased with the dividend they were receiving. Much thanks were due to the General Manager and the staff for the way in which they had conducted the business. They were not only able to declare that very fine dividend, but were able to present war charities with a sum equal to 7 per cent. of their paid-up capital, and, at the same time, to write down their investments to market value on the date of these accounts, the price being very much lower than the purchase price, owing to the tremendous rise in exchange. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. Maitland was re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$200. The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready, and the meeting terminated.

THE WAR.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS REPEATEDLY COUNTER-ATTACK COLONIALS IN FOREFRONT OF OPERATIONS.

FRENCH ARMY CAPTURES ROYE

GERMANY ACCEDES TO SPAIN'S DEMANDS.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

FIERCE FIGHTING BY NEW ZEALAND TROOPS.

LONDON, August 27th.

1.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces: Since the morning of August 21st we have captured 11,000 prisoners. We traversed Montauban and captured High Wood.

The New Zealand troops fought their way fiercely in the northern outskirts of Bapaume.

The Australians are progressing towards Dompiere and eastward of Suzanne.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 27th.

1 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: At three o'clock yesterday morning the Canadian, Scottish and London troops attacked on both sides of the Scarpe from Croiselles to the neighbour- hood of Gavrelle.

On the south bank the Canadians attacked gallantly, and passed through the enemy's foremost defences and captured Orange Hill in their first rush. The Canadians, despite rainstorms, soon reached Wancourt and Monchy-le-Preux, capturing both and progressing beyond them.

North of the Scarpe the Scottish troops captured the first German defences south of Gavrelle, reached the outskirts of Foeux, and captured the chemical works north of the last-named.

The Scottish and London troops completed the capture of the high ground between Croiselles and Hamel, taking many prisoners.

To the south our advance continued on both banks of the Somme.

The Australians took Cappy and progressed towards the east. North of the Somme they captured Suzanne.

Further north the English troops advanced in the direction of Montauban. The Welsh captured Bazentin-le-Grand. Our pressure everywhere has been main- tained, and our line advanced in certain sectors.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK IN STRENGTH.

LONDON, August 27th.

1.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was severe fighting on Monday afternoon and evening between Marcourt and Bapaume, also to the north of the last-named town.

The enemy counter-attacked repeatedly in strength, incurring great losses from our fire, but were unable to arrest our progress.

ENGLISH AND WELSH TROOPS ADVANCE.

English and Welsh troops pushed rough Montauban and along the crest of the ridge, capturing High Wood and reaching Longueval.

At Longueval a heavy counter-attack at 30 in the evening forced us back towards Bazentin-le-Grand and High Wood.

On this line we broke up the enemy's attack, and again advancing established ourselves well to the east of High Wood.

Early at night the enemy counter-attacked a second time, but were driven by our rifle fire before reaching our positions.

VALUE OF BRITISH OPERATIONS.

PARIS, August 27th.

French critics all pay tribute to the great value of the present British operations, especially in pinning down huge enemy forces. They point out that Bapaume could have been taken two days ago, but the British prefer to manoeuvre the Germans out of it.

The well-known writer Colonel Fabry shows why it is essential for the enemy to desperately defend the way to Douai and Cambrai. If the Allies could seize the triangle formed by these towns and Valenciennes and cross the roads of Longwy, Longuyon and Montmedy, then practically the whole network of railways which feeds the enemy's present front would be cut, which would mean the strangulation of his armies in France.

BRITISH POSITIONS BETTER THAN REPORTED.

PARIS, August 27th.

The newspapers point out that the British positions are even better than the *communiqués* make out. For example, the British never claim to have captured a place until it has been consolidated.

EARLIER CABLES.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, August 27th.

Our low-fliers, on August 25th, continued to harass the enemy by bombs and machine-guns.

We dropped 32 tons of bombs on railway junctions, including Cambrai and Valenciennes, dumps, and Bruges docks.

We also successfully bombed an aerodrome.

We brought down 25 aeroplanes and drove down 13 unaccountable. Five British machines are missing.

BRITISH REACH MONTAUBAN.

LONDON, August 26th.

10.10 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British have captured Avesnes-Bapaume, a suburb of Bapaume, also Cappy, south of the Somme, and Suzanne, north of the Somme, and have reached the western outskirts of Thillois.

There is an unconfirmed report that the British have reached Montauban and the western outskirts of Longueval.

BRITISH ATTACK "GOING WELL."

LONDON, August 26th.

10.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphs at noon, states: This morning's attack to the east of Arras carried our battle flank towards the river Scarpe at a moment when the eyes of the Germans were nervously turned elsewhere. Conse- quently, the enemy was rudely surprised when in the equally clouded moonlight dense British waves swept forward after only a very brief artillery preparation.

The heavy wastage during the last few days has caused the transfer of enemy reserves in this region towards the Bapaume sector. This morning's attack has progressed most favourably, and at the moment of telegraphing it is going well.

Comparatively few prisoners so far have come back, but this does not convey any indication regarding the character of the fighting.

GERMANS DENIED USE OF BAPAUME.

The Canadians and other British troops carried Monchy-le-Preux. To the south of the Somme movement during the past twenty-four hours has been more restricted but intensely active, especially on the part of the Germans, who failed in numerous counter-attacks, but were unable to arrest our progress where we were determined to push it.

By storming Favreuil, last evening, we have drawn a half-circle round Bapaume, exit from which is now closed save toward the Cambrai road.

Our airmen report that the town is deserted, but undetected machine-guns may be concealed in the ruins. Anyway the Germans are certainly denied the use of this important centre of communi- cations.

This morning the Australians, appar- ently, have captured Suzanne and Cappy, and approached within 10 miles of Peronne. The Welsh troops who pene- trated Mametz Wood yesterday belonged to the same division who took this place after fierce fighting in July, 1916, while the capture of Miraumont redounds as a very fine feat to the credit of the East Lancs.

Touching the enemy casualties, the official figures show the terrible gruel- ing to which the enemy was subjected. Some battalions were reduced to a hundred men and even to 50 men. The old animosity between the infantrymen and the arti- lerymen broke out in the cages, where the infantry accused the artillery pris- oners of ignoring the barrage signals, and contemptuously charged them with withdrawing the guns to a safe distance in the heat of the battle.

The most stirring story reaches me of the splendid courage of the King's Com- pany of Grenadier Guards. The latter were suffering heavily from artillery fire when they were attacked by masses of Germans. The Guards fixed bayonets, and charged round the Germans, 71 of whom were slain.

PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

LONDON, August 26th.

9.45 p.m.

The latest evening battle news indicates that progress is being maintained. The position south of Bapaume is much more fluid than to the north, where the resist- ance is stiffening.

It is significant that during the four months of the Somme battle in 1916 we captured 44 square miles of territory, while between August 21st and 25th 116 square miles were regained.

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, August 27th.

5.25 a.m.

Now that, with the exception of fierce local reactions, the Germans, apparently, have abandoned their efforts to hold up the Allies in open warfare, interest centres on the Hindenburg Line, in which the Germans have still the greatest faith, although it is already threatened at different points.

General Mangin from the south is faced by formidable positions at the forest St. Gobain in front of Laon, but the country behind Chaules, Roye and Noyon is likely to greatly embarrass the retreating Germans, while von Boehn's armies have to face an awful ordeal in the waterlogged ground of the Somme, where every bridge is commanded by the Allies.

A notable feature of the developments is furnished by the growing number of German semi-official statements, of which the burden is, "The enemy failed to achieve his objectives, and we retired according to plan."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH INCREASE PROGRESS.

PARIS, August 27th.

A *communiqué* states: South of the Aisne this morning we increased our progress in the region of St. Mard, after repelling several counter-attacks.

During yesterday we captured 1,100 prisoners, including 30 officers.

Between the Oise and the Aisne yester- day a German counter-attack west of Chavigny failed.

We advanced our line 1,200 metres east of Bagneux.

There was lively artillery firing at night-time between the Ailette and the Aisne.

BRILLIANT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, August 26th.

11.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states: A feature of Sunday's fighting by General Mangin's Army was the German attempt to oust the French from the heights between Juvisy and Crecy-Aumont. The French at first yielded a little ground, but re- covered it by a brilliant counter-attack. The Germans, later, made other futile attacks and lost heavily as a result of French machine-gunning and artillery barrage. The battlefield was covered with German corpses.

FRENCH REPULSE VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, August 27th.

3.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports: Gen. Debeney was attacking at 5.45 yesterday at Fresnoy-les-Roye, of which the capture is an- nounced in the French *communiqué*.

The attack on the village, which covers Roye from the north, was preceded by a heavy artillery preparation. The village was strongly defended and the Germans desperately resisted. Furious street fighting ensued. With bayonets and grenades the French repulsed several violent counter-attacks.

The capture of St. Mard, apparently, was the result of a brilliant little opera- tion, the net result being a considerable improvement in our positions around Roye.

FRENCH CAPTURE ROYE.

LONDON, August 27th.

3.15 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that General Debeney's First French Army advanced to-day on a front of eight miles to a depth of three miles, capturing Roye.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

LUDENDORFF TRYING TO GAIN TIME.

PARIS, August 27th.

Journal des Debats writes on the subject of the German retreat: The German Army in retreat is suffering from the serious crisis regarding man-power. Till September, when the new class is called to the colours, General Ludendorff is try- ing to gain time. This is why he decided upon the retreat, but in doing so he loses all the results of the offensive of the 1918 campaign; he loses also material and men. In three days, from August 21st to 23rd, the two armies under General Byng and General Rawlinson took 14,000 prisoners. The total taken during the past fortnight by the Allies is about 80,000 men. The operation, therefore, is disastrous for the enemy.

TRIUMPH IN VIEW.

The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, has sent to all the chairmen of French Councils Generaux a message, of which the following may be quoted: "The brilliant victories of the past few weeks have definitely turned the fortune of the war. In the abyss of irreparable defeat Prussian militarism will bear the shame of the greatest attempt to evil that any barbarous nation has ever devised. Triumph is in view. The co-operation of all towards world renovation will achieve the work of idealism towards which so many generations have so gloriously striven, and which history has reserved for us the inexpressible luck of realising."

BIG GERMAN GUN IN PARIS.

Thousands of people yesterday visited the Champ de Mars to inspect the biggest gun ever seen in the heart of Paris, an 11-inch German gun mounted on railway trucks, which was captured complete with its train of munitions on August 8th by the Australians on the Somme. The gun weighs 140 tons, the barrel is 25 feet long, and the shell weighs 620 pounds.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH CAPTURE FRESNOY-LES-ROYE.

PARIS, August 27th.

A *communiqué* states: On both sides of the Aisne we carried out two local operations, enabling us to capture Fresnoy-les-Roye and St. Mard, despite lively resistance, taking over 600 prison- ers.

In the Vosges we repulsed several attempted *coupes-de-main*.

FRENCH-CANADIAN FRATERNITY.

LONDON, August 26th.

4.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states: At a certain portion of the line a Canadian Regiment, 30 per cent. of whom spoke French, were hard pressed by the enemy strongly posted in a wood. They appealed for assistance to a French Regiment on the flank. The latter immediately attacked and turned the position. The French shortly after- wards were similarly held up and appealed to the Canadians, who also immediately attacked and saved the situation. In the evening both regiments messed and bivouacked together.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY POINTS IN BELGIUM BOMBED.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Admiralty announce: Between August 19th and 25th aeroplanes co- operating with the Navy dropped 27 tons of bombs on docks and aerodromes in Belgium, and many good bursts were observed. At Bruges direct hits on a submarine shelter were obtained and two large explosions and two big fires were caused at the docks there. Enemy ship- ping and land batteries have been attack- ed. We destroyed five machines and drove down five unaccountable. Four British machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOMBS DROPPED ON FRANK- FORT AND MANNHEIM.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Air Ministry reports: On the night of 26th-27th inst. we successfully attacked the railway station at Frankfurt and chemical factories at Mannheim. Very good results were obtained at Frankfurt. We dropped two tons of bombs on factories at Mannheim, causing fires and explosions. Our machines flew through heavy thunderstorms. Other machines dropped four tons of bombs on a hostile aerodrome, achieving good re- sults. All our machines returned.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, August 27th.

An Italian official report states: The British to the west of Asiago bril- liantly raided the enemy's positions and overcame the garrison in fierce hand-to- hand struggles, capturing 270 prisoners and some machine-guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK FRENCH AND ITALIANS.

LONDON, August 26th.

A French Eastern *communiqué* states: In Albania the Austrians twice attack- ed the French and Italians in the region of the confluence of the Devoli and Tomorica.

The French repulsed both attacks. Subsequently the French slightly with- drew their left wing in order to maintain contact with the Italians.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, August 27th.

An Austrian *communiqué* states: In Albania we recaptured Fiers and Berat.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING AT LAKE DOIRAN.

LONDON, August 26th.

A French Eastern *communiqué* states: There was the greatest artillery activity in the region of Lake Doiran and on both banks of the Vardar, in the neigh- bourhood of Houma.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

AMBASSADOR PAGE RESIGNS.

LONDON, August 27th.

Dr. Page, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has resigned, owing to illness.

EX-MINER NOMINATED BRIGADIER.

LONDON, August 27th.

Colonel Godfrey Jones, formerly a Welsh working miner, has been nominated a Brigadier.

TRADE WITH ENEMIES AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has passed a resolution not to trade with enemies for ten years after the war.

GERMANY ACCEPTS SPAIN'S CONDITIONS.

LONDON, August 27th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Santander states that Germany has accepted all the Spanish conditions and hands over Ger- man tonnage in Spanish ports as com- pensation for losses caused by submarin- ing.

THE SIBIRIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, August 27th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Harbin reports that in the fighting on the Ussuri Front the Czechs, British, French and Japanese lost 300 in killed and wounded. The line was withdrawn six miles. Japanese reinforcements are arriving.

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OUR GROWING SEA-POWER. SUBMARINES AND AMERICANS.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

We are apt, owing to preoccupation over the military situation, to overlook other aspects of the war. Looking, above all, the fundamental factor— which is not land-power, but sea-power. The latter, as a rule, silent in its manifestations. After a period of fifteen months, during which our strength as represented in ships steadily declined, the downward tendency has now been definitely arrested. Not only is our sea-power increasing, but our grip on the enemy is firmer than at any previous period of the war. We still have bad weeks, when the sinkings of merchant tonnage rise, but they are followed by good weeks, and the general average is encouraging. There have been days when the enemy has not secured a single ship of the large number of targets offered. What that means may be appreciated if it be borne in mind that every month about 7,000 tons of shipping—about 500 gross tons or over—enter or leave our ports—each ship a target for enemy submarines. The Navy is performing a miracle in shepherding and protecting this stream of shipping passing to and from the British Isles; month by month its ascendancy over the submarine becomes more complete, although even to-day it would be a mistake to conclude that the submarine has been subdued. That is not the fact, but on the other hand, it is true that the supplies of food and raw material already disembarked and stored in this country give the assurance that piracy will not weaken our war effort.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE ATLANTIC.

A year ago well-justified anxiety was felt as to the effect which the submarine might have on our war activities; in particular there was reason to fear that our food supplies would fall so far short of our necessities that we might be hard put to it to continue the struggle. That fear has been hushed. Twelve months ago we were with difficulty maintaining one stream of traffic, namely, that which brought us food and raw material; to-day supplies are flowing through this main artery in greater volume than a year ago. At the same time, another stream of traffic has started; merchant shipping has been made available for the greatest transport movement which has ever been carried out. If we are to form a correct appreciation of the present position, we must picture with our imagination the scene presented in the Atlantic, where the enemy is waging ruthless war. We must endeavour to remember there are two distinct streams of shipping, one to support the economic strength of the Allies, and the other to increase their military strength—the latter consisting of transports carrying American troops. The Germans have sent to sea every available submarine to attack these ships. In spite of their utmost efforts, they are not seriously interrupting these two essential forms of communication. That is the communication. That is the complementary picture to be kept in mind while we watch the clash of arms in France and in Italy.

For three months past American troops have been coming across the Atlantic by tens of thousands—far faster than was at one time thought possible. That means that the balance as between the Allies and the Central Powers is being adjusted in favour of the former.

READJUSTING THE SHIPPING BALANCE.

Viewing the war in its various aspects—naval, military, and economic—we have every reason for confidence. The tide is distinctly turning, and it is turning, we hope, for the last time. The submarine menace is being held; the Allied armies are increasing in relative strength; the food position in this country, France, and Italy is improving; and shipbuilding, both in the British and American yards, is proceeding at a greatly accelerated pace. During last month, as the Admiralty have announced, we turned out over 107,000 tons. On the other side of the Atlantic a change has also come over the situation. Three months ago there was cause for disappointment at the output; to-day there is only reason for congratulation. The yard extensions which were planned a year ago are now beginning to be effective. Ships are being built with surprising rapidity. The other day a vessel of 5,600 tons dead weight was launched in just over twenty-seven days from the time its keel was laid, its engines and boilers being in place, and its funnels and masts erected. It was officially announced that the vessel would be ready for sea in all respects within a month. A keen spirit of competition between American yards has been created. Simple statistical data are being issued so that workmen may know exactly what progress is being made in the various yards, and medals are being awarded for the quickest output. Five hundred and fifty thousand workers are now engaged either in the shipbuilding yards or in the factories manufacturing accessories for ships.

These months ago it was anticipated that the United States might complete 2,000,000 gross tons this year. There is now no doubt that that estimate will be considerably exceeded, probably by more than half a million tons, while in this country we have already reached a standard of annual output of nearly 1,500,000 tons, an improvement, though only half what we can do if labour and material are made available. There is an assurance that by the end of December at least 4,000,000 tons will have been put into the water here and in the United States, and that figure may be considerably exceeded. On the other hand, the enemy's sinking of British and Allied tonnage have been so considerably reduced, owing to the activities of the Allied navies and the courage and resource of merchant seamen, that it is practically certain there will be a balance of shipping on the right side. In a word, the relative naval, military, and economic strength of the Allies is steadily increasing at a moment when the enemy is feeling the cumulative effects of a blockade maintained over a period of nearly four years with increasing stringency, and of the war on land, which has not only resulted in heavy casualties, but has drained the Central Powers of industrial workers.

These stripped of what is transient and superficial, are the things that, measured by the true scale of significance, give the real stature of the two causes now engaged in mortal strife. Was I not right when I said a few moments ago that their fortunes cannot hang on the result of a single battle, or even of a single campaign? There is none of us in this room, in this country, in this Empire, who does not pray for peace as fervently as we do for victory. But the only peace worth the making or the taking is one which will open a new road free of toll to all peoples, whether great or small, safeguarded by the common will and, if need be, by the common power for the further progress of humanity. (Cheers.)

THE NATION'S DUTY. I suppose that from first to last the British Empire has raised an Army, including the labour units, of not less than 7,000,000 of men—(cheers)—and before many weeks are over will have voted war credits which approach to 27,000,000,000 sterling. Figures like these, impressive and even astounding as they are, afford, as you know well, no real measure either of our efforts or of our sacrifices. What we have done and suffered has not been for selfish objects, or even, except very partially and indirectly, in self-defence.

MR. ASQUITH ON "THE ONLY PEACE."

A DEFENCE OF "HONEST AND PATRIOTIC CRITICISM."

Mr. Asquith, who was the guest recently at the Connaught Rooms of the Aldwych Club, said:—We have reached—there is no use in cloaking the naked facts or minimising their gravity—the critical point in the fortunes of the war. Since the last week in March the enemy has been making serious progress along the greater part of the whole of the Western battle-front. Against superior numbers, and fighting for the most part under unfavourable conditions, both strategic and tactical, the Allied troops have stubbornly contested every mile of the advance, and where they have been forced back their retirement has not been marked by a single trace of panic or demoralisation. (Cheers.) It has been conducted with a coolness and gallantry, and with an unflinching readiness to take advantage of every opportunity of counter-attack which have never been surpassed, if they have ever been equalled, in the annals of warfare. French, American, British have shown the same tireless tenacity, the same spirit of loyal and helpful comradeship, rivals only in their devotion to the common cause and in their appreciation of one another's efforts and sacrifices. But the tide of invasion is not yet stemmed, and if we try, as we ought, to picture in imagination what our case would be if the enemy were as near to London as he is today to Paris, we shall be better able to measure the perils and anxieties of our gallant Allies, though nothing can measure our admiration for their steadfast tranquillity and their unshaken faith.

I do not attempt—it would be folly to do so—to make any forecast of the impending strategic developments. I will only remind you that we have seen once before, near the beginning of the war, a situation of equal gravity, in which a threat, a most formidable threat, which seemed on the point of being realised, was turned aside and brought to nothing by a counter-stroke of genius and audacity. But whatever may be the immediate issue of this phase of the campaign, I wish to say here and now, while it is still in doubt, I wish to say emphatically and decisively that it is not going to the faintest degree to weaken our allegiance to the great purpose for which we have been fighting, or our determination, through foul as such as through fair weather, to press on to the final accomplishment. (Cheers.)

I am not resorting when I say that to the rhetoric of bravado. As the war has developed it has been realised by all thinking men that it has a wider range of significance than could have been foreseen or even imagined. It arose in the violation of treaty obligations and the contemptuous setting aside of the rights of the smaller nationalities. But it soon became apparent that higher and deeper issues were at stake, which, according as they were decided in one sense or the other would affect the whole future of civilisation. It took time, as the contest dragged this way and that, to discern through the smoke and the poisoned fumes of the battlefield the true character and the ultimate aims of the forces that are arrayed against one another.

DEATH KNELL OF DEMOCRACY. The Germans have made it more and more clear, not only through their spokesmen in the Press and elsewhere, but through the object lessons which they have given to the world in the Ukraine and Roumania, that the triumph of their cause would be the death knell of all democratic ideals. And at the same time their new methods of warfare, at first incredible, and, indeed, inconceivable, have demonstrated that for the attainment of that end they hold themselves absolutely free to dispense with the old restraints, whether of honesty or of humanity. It was the realisation of these things, and of the consequences which followed from them, that led merely loyal but world-wide interests, moral as well as material, were in jeopardy, that led our American kinsmen to decide that they could not hold aloof from the struggle.

But that is still not a complete account of the case. The Allied cause is now plainly seen by all men to have what by implication it had from the first—a positive as well as a negative purpose. Its aim is not merely to repel aggression, to vindicate public faith, to clip the wings of militarism, to defeat the ambitions and frustrate the designs of what the Germans call their *welt-politik*. It recognises that old diplomatic machinery, however honestly and skilfully worked, like chain armour and wooden battleships, has had its day—(cheers)—and that it must very soon take its place among the things which have an interest for collectors and dealers in antiquities. (Laughter.) It is determined to provide against the recurrence of the horrors which are scourging mankind and devastating the world, not merely by repression and punishment, but by bringing into light and into effective action the corporate judgment, the sense of common interests and common duties, the reconciling and, if need be, the restraining and constraining force of the whole family of nations.

These stripped of what is transient and superficial, are the things that, measured by the true scale of significance, give the real stature of the two causes now engaged in mortal strife. Was I not right when I said a few moments ago that their fortunes cannot hang on the result of a single battle, or even of a single campaign? There is none of us in this room, in this country, in this Empire, who does not pray for peace as fervently as we do for victory. But the only peace worth the making or the taking is one which will open a new road free of toll to all peoples, whether great or small, safeguarded by the common will and, if need be, by the common power for the further progress of humanity. (Cheers.)

I suppose that from first to last the British Empire has raised an Army, including the labour units, of not less than 7,000,000 of men—(cheers)—and before many weeks are over will have voted war credits which approach to 27,000,000,000 sterling. Figures like these, impressive and even astounding as they are, afford, as you know well, no real measure either of our efforts or of our sacrifices. What we have done and suffered has not been for selfish objects, or even, except very partially and indirectly, in self-defence.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EXPERTS IN CRUELTY.

After some delay, owing to the danger and difficulty of bringing any uncorroborated paper over the frontier, a copy has been received of the *Amé Belge* ("The Soul of Belgium"), one of the plucky little papers published in Belgium in spite of all the German attempts at suppression. The following is a summary of an article in it by Michael Jodin in honour of civilians who have died for their country.

Executions by the enemy continue. On May 11th last the people of Charleroi were awakened with a start at five in the morning by a salvo of forty-eight shots, and soon after those living near the cavalry barracks saw six bodies carried out one after another. This horrible tragedy is the epilogue to a trial, which lasted four days, April 10th to 14th, and where all kinds of people were tried in a body—two merchants, a priest of Tournai, Madame de Cock (wife of a publican), two Antwerp boatmen, a French soldier, two railway officials, a Brussels police officer, and many others. The prisoners were accused of having spied on the movements of German troops. The military representative demanded a certain number of heads. Judgment was passed only after a month of intolerable suspense, and then began more diabolical cruelty. The sentence was not made known to the unfortunate nineteen. Their families were summoned by telegram to Charleroi, each was informed that six victims would be shot next morning, and that perhaps their relative would be one. In vain they begged and implored to know the certainty, they were allowed to visit the prisoners, and they wept and lamented. The bitter truth would be easier than this agonising uncertainty. But it was refused, the butchers preferred that the cells should all echo to the sound of shots and prayers. The blood to be shed in the morning was not enough; all could be made to suffer in anticipation. Those chosen for death could only prepare for it in doubt and anxiety, and those who were safe believed themselves in *extremis*. Wives and children stood all night at the gates of the prison alternating between infinite despair and senseless hope. Certainty came with the dawn, the fusillade did its work, and Delfosse, Vermeulen, Cock, Hofman, Van Hecke, and Morley, breathed their last sigh.

There is none among us—and I suppose there are hardly any who have not contributed their share—who grudges what they have given. We owe it to them who were the real resources of the present and the hope and promise of the future that so far as in us lies we shall ensure that when history comes to sum up the account of this war, judgment will be that we have neither wasted without result what has been lost, nor diverted what still remains to less worthy and fruitful and honourable purposes. (Cheers.)

What, then, is our duty at the present moment? What are the faculties that we most need? Courage, of course, and patience—the courage that can face facts, and can not only dare but endure a sentence that cannot be driven from its equipment by any alternations either of hope or of fear. These are, to quote Burke's epithet, "the inbred qualities of our race." But let me suggest, before I conclude, one or two ways in which they may be helped and fortified. In the first place, let us be able to feel, whatever comes or goes, that we know the truth, and the whole truth—(cheers, hear.) No one realises more clearly than I do, who was answerable for the country entering into the war, that we can realise more clearly the delicacy of the task of determining what at any given moment ought to be disclosed and what ought to be kept back. The considerations which often make for economy and reserve of statement are obvious and manifold—the danger of giving useful knowledge to the enemy—perhaps we are rather apt to exaggerate it—the legitimate susceptibility of Allies' alienating sympathy, or, perhaps, of arousing suspicion, in this or that neutral country.

"CLEAR EYES AND COOL NERVES."

But in my judgment we have reached a stage of the war when far more is to be gained than is to be lost by laying before our own people all the actualities, be they favourable or adverse, of an unexampled situation. (Loud cheers.) The British people not only look at home but throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, are ready to face not only with a clear conscience but with clear eyes and cool nerves any and every conjunction of circumstances. But if that is as I think it is, the reciprocal duty of Government and people, I should like to say one word more as to the national temper. There are, I know, those who think that the long strain of the war has left its glorious mark here at home, but throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, are ready to face not only with a clear conscience but with clear eyes and cool nerves any and every conjunction of circumstances. 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"ONE BROTHERHOOD OF ARMS."

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

PREMIER'S EULOGY.

Beneath the roof-tree of the Mother of Parliaments, under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association, her children from overseas gathered, and were made thrice welcome. The Lord Chancellor presided, and the very remarkable company in the Royal galleries of the House of Lords included no fewer than thirteen Premiers and ex-Premiers of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George, as befitted the circumstances of the occasion, delivered an address full of inspiration and illumined by the vision of an Imperial Policy. In submitting "Our Cabinet Colleagues from the Dominions," he said: "I commend this toast for what they are and for what they represent. They are leaders of great free communities, probably the most democratic communities in the world, and they have been chosen, after many fierce conflicts, for the high positions they hold by their fellow-citizens, who know them best. Many of us have been privileged to meet them in counsel, and we know well why they have been chosen. (Hear, hear.) We value the shrewdness, the courage, the sagacity they bring to bear on the problems of Empire, and I cannot tell you how helpful and how stimulating to British Ministers are these periodical conferences with the statesmen of the Dominions. When men have borne incessant strain for months and years, pursuing one issue, there is no greater inspiration and support to them than to get the benefit of a conference with other minds, which are at the same time fresh and friendly. (Cheers.) Perhaps I may also be permitted to say we welcome here and greet the representatives of India. (Cheers.)"

We welcome, as I said, our guests not merely for what they are but for what they represent. They represent a good deal to us. (Cheers.) They represent the consciousness of an Empire, and of a great Empire. And at a moment when a terrible enemy is compassing the destruction of our native land we may be forgiven for having almost uppermost in our minds that our guests represent a real help to our country at a moment of real need. (Cheers.) We know that they are people who are fighting for the cause of freedom and right, which they deem as sacred as we do. But we also know that they are people more readily, more eagerly, more speedily, in to the fight because the Old Country had got herself into trouble through her championship of the fallen. (Cheers.)

There are legends in history, striking legends, of children that turned on their parents in the hour of tribulation. One of the greatest stories of the ages henceforth will be the story of a Motherland "bested by cruel fate," whose children rushed from the ends of the earth to shield her with their sturdy strength. (Cheers.) We are always glad to see our kinsmen from beyond the seas, but they must notice a special warmth in our greeting and reception since the war. (Cheers.) For the Old Country is grateful to them, and the Old Country is proud of them. (Cheers.) They have come here to take part in a great Council of Empire, of an Empire which is the best of all federations of human beings that the world has ever seen. I had the privilege of presiding over the first Imperial War Cabinet. Sitting round that table you found the representatives of over 400 million human beings. Most of the great races and the great faiths of the world were represented. It was an aggregation of many great nations through their representatives to concert the best methods of establishing right and justice on the earth. A fine start for an Imperial Conference. (Cheers.)

In this war the British Empire has disappointed its foes, steadily, bitterly, angrily. Let us be quite candid. It has also surprised its friends. (Cheers.) Think of what it has achieved. Think of what would have happened had it not been there. (Hear, hear.) It has held the seas for ourselves and for our Allies. I am not in the least depreciating the value of the assistance we have had from the fleets of France, Italy, Japan, and America, but they will all admit that the main burden of the task has fallen on Britain. In the early days of the war the British Fleet cleansed the seas of the craft of the foe, and when a new and more terrible danger assailed us, the dandier and darker part that glided under the surface of the water, the British Fleet in the main, dealt with that. (Cheers.) There is nothing in the history of sea warfare to compare with the resource, the skill, the daring, the way the British Navy, the British mariner, has fought and conquered these naval sharks who have infested the high seas. (Cheers.) But we knew that we had a great Navy. (Cheers.) That is an old romance. It is true. Its last chapters have not yet been written. And not merely in the interest sustained, but the fascination of the tale grow from chapter to chapter. It is an old story, the story of the British Fleet.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

But what we have done on land as an Empire is something new, not merely in the history of our own Empire, but in the history of any Empire that has ever existed. There has been nothing quite like the British Empire, and nothing in the least like what it has accomplished during the last four years. Britain had a small Army. I think it was about the size of the Bulgarian army. The Dominions had hardly an army at all. The United Kingdom, including those in arms when war was declared, has raised nearly 5 millions of men for sea and land. (Cheers.) The Dominions, with nothing like the same population, the nearest of them thousands of miles away from the scene of the conflict, could not bear the

guns throbbing as you can hear them from our shores—they have raised a million men. (Cheers.) Germany expected to meet raw levies, brave enough, but easily swept and scattered away by her highly trained, highly disciplined legions. Instead of that they have encountered and defeated Germany's proudest warriors in a hundred fights—(cheers)—and have for three months yesterday—baffled the carefully prepared plans of Prussia's greatest generals, and held back the gigantic hordes of her most seasoned warriors. (Cheers.) It is a great achievement. (Cheers.)

Germany thought India was seething with discontent, and that when the hour of trouble came to the British Empire India would absorb and not add to our strength. India has raised, voluntarily, every man a volunteer, including the small force she had before the war, nearly 1,000,000 men—(cheers)—and she is about to raise another half million. (Cheers.) They have been guarding the approaches to the British Empire. They are guarding them to-day, and they will continue to guard them to the end. (Cheers.)

"This war has taught us many lessons, and no lesson more striking than the lesson of the reality of the power of the British Empire. What would have happened to the world had the might of the British Empire not been a fact, and had it not been thrown into this conflict? Russia out of the conflict, America not in last year, and Germany commanding the seas, international right would have been trampled upon and military despotism would have triumphed throughout the world. The Kaiser has proclaimed to the world that God gave Hindenburg and Ludendorff to him and to Germany. I wonder who gave the British Empire to his enemies. (Cheers.) You can easily and clearly see if you will only ask some learned divine to tell you who planted in the heart of men wrath against injustice and love of freedom. It is these divine passions that have raised the British Empire, from north to south, from the Far East to the Far West, in one brotherhood of arms against the deeds and the designs of Prussian despotism. (Cheers.) The reality of the strength of the bonds that unite the British Empire have been demonstrated by everyone. The Germans thought they were paper tigers that would shrink and scorch into black dust at the first flash of the fires of war. They were mistaken. In life the most real, the most intimate ties, are the invisible ones. Here you have the ties of language, of race, of blood, of common origin. But the most potent ties of all were the ties of common aims, common sympathies, and common ideals. (Cheers.) They have stood the strain they have drawn as close together, and it ought to be the purpose of all statesmanship to strengthen those bonds, and defend and protect them against severance. All that is best in the world is safer to-day for the existence of the British Empire. (Cheers.)"

I recollect that I said at the Imperial Conference of 1907 that the federation of free commonwealths is worth making when its strength may be essential to the great cause of human freedom, and that is priceless. We know now. Let the knowledge of the peril averted be our means of further strength. The Imperial Conference of 1907 has become the Imperial Cabinet of to-day. That is why India has been called to our councils. That is why our councils have been converted into action. That is why we warmly welcome our guests to-night as the forerunners of a succession of councils coming from all the Empire for generations to come to protect the destiny and wield the authority and the power of the greatest communion of free nations that the world has ever seen. (Cheers.)

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON CANADA'S MAN-POWER. Sir Robert Borden, who was greeted with loud cheers, said the welcome had been as from kinsmen to kinsmen. (Cheers.) It was with the deepest satisfaction that on his arrival in Great Britain on the present occasion, he saw a profound change there, was in the feeling regarding the submarine peril, compared with when he left England the last time. He did not wish to be understood as suggesting that the menace was past, but he ventured to believe, from what he had seen and heard, that the menace of the peril of twelve or fourteen millions of men, and that in the meeting that peril the British Navy had preserved its most splendid traditions. The Empire could only be held together by sea power. (Cheers.) If it had not been for the Navy, what could the Overseas have done to aid England in the war, and to aid our gallant Allies on the Continent? He had often thought of the wonderful vigil the men of the Navy were keeping in the North Sea in order that the Empire might be kept together. In returning to England he kept together, he realised that the spirit of his people, in common with that of all the peoples of the Empire, was as unflinching and as indomitable as it was when he was here in 1915, and as it was a year ago—and so it would be to the end. (Cheers.)

In Canada they realised the sacrifices Great Britain had made, and the burdens which the people had laid upon themselves. They realised the way in which the country had overcome traditions of the past in order that the power of the nation might be systematised and co-ordinated so that it could be thrown with all its strength into the struggle. They admired the leadership that had been given, and hoped that they had not been wholly backward in doing their part. (Cheers.) And the spirit they had shown would be continued till the issue was decided, and decided as it should be. (Cheers.) When he was in London a year ago Canada had enlisted for the war 400,000 men. To-day the number was considerably more than 600,000. (Cheers.) They had 35,000 more men in France than when he left Great Britain last year. To-day their sailings from Canada numbered over 385,000, and the men were still coming. In addition, they had sent into the Air Service during

the last three and a half years 14,000 men. He was proud of what Canadian forces had done in the war. (Cheers.)

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Of the 385,000 who sailed from Canada not less than 175,000 were men born within the British Islands. The effort had been great, but the sacrifice had been great as well—78,000 casualties when he left these shores last year, 152,000 casualties to-day in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He saw more than 2,000 of those men who had come back from the front wounded, at Epson, and he did not think there was one man fit in a military sense to do duty again who was not keen and eager for the work and desirous of standing at the earliest possible moment alongside his comrades. (Cheers.) The same spirit prevailed throughout the Empire. Since he was there last year many things had happened in Canada, and among others there had been the enactment of compulsory service. He believed the comparatively trifling disturbances occasioned by the enforcement of that Act had been greatly exaggerated, and he was happy to tell them that from one end of Canada to the other the Act was accepted, and that the men were coming to the colours. As a matter of fact, when the Act was first proclaimed some 10,000 or 12,000 men joined the colours at once without waiting for the call. (Cheers.) The spirit of the men coming in under the Act was just as fine and as worthy of their country as the men who came under voluntary enlistment and there were thousands of them in these islands. Besides men, the Empire and the Allies required food, ships, and munitions, and Canada had tried to do her part in these matters. He had a report from Canada that the acreage under cultivation for food purposes during this season would be at least 10 per cent. greater than it was last year, and, taking wheat, oats, rye, and barley, they expected in Canada, unless the weather proved unfavourable a crop of about 900,000,000 bushels. (Cheers.) They had enacted an anti-labouring law which provided that every man in Canada, from the age of 16 to 60 must be engaged in some useful occupation. (Cheers.) So far as taxation was concerned, they believed they had the highest taxation upon war profits that was to be found in any country in the world.

In the Imperial War Cabinet, he ventured to believe, might be found the germ of a development in the constitutional relations of the Empire which would form a basis of its unity. (Cheers.) They were all optimistic in this war, because it had been undertaken in a cause which could not be permanently defeated. It would be idle to pretend that there had not been mistakes; but against them must be set the most wonderful military effort ever undertaken or accomplished by a non-military country. (Cheers.) In that effort let them never forget the great valour and heroism of those seven divisions who went to France in the early weeks of the war. (Cheers.) The denunciation of German militarism was sounded when the United States entered this war, and that militarism would eventually go down before the onset of democracy. (Cheers.)

MR. HUGHES ON WHAT EMPIRE MEANS.

Mr. Hughes, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said he felt it a great honour to have the opportunity of meeting so many of the men responsible for the Empire's administration and guidance in this darkest crisis in its history. When they looked back upon the great events of the past four years, the many complex and vital problems which had confronted us, and the grave dangers which had threatened us, we were proud to think that the British Empire, notwithstanding the dread trials of war, was to-day more firmly united on the vital issues of this struggle than ever before. (Cheers.) They were gathered on that occasion awaiting the issue of one of the phases of the greatest battle of all time. Upon the issue of the Empire, the struggle hung the fate of the world. The Empire, but of the world. Whether we should be bond or free, whether liberty and justice should prevail or be crushed beneath the juggernaut of military despotism—this was the tremendous issue which in all human probability the next few weeks would practically decide. We were all weary and worn with war; death and suffering and the fearful consequences of modern war loomed up closely about us. Yet, throughout the Empire, we stood firm and united, not only resolved to conquer, but firmly assured of ultimate victory, and resolved to have no peace that did not rest upon the enduring foundation of justice and liberty. (Cheers.)

The objects of the association which had done them the honour to invite them that evening called for some reference to the relations between Britain and the Greater Britain beyond the seas. He had said that we faced to-day the supreme crisis of our history. And, dark though the outlook be, we faced it unitedly. (Cheers.) On that fateful day when the ocean sounded the alarm throughout the world, the children of the Dominions in the outer seas took the great step which at once inspired the calculations of the enemy, inspired the soul of every Briton, and which even now constituted one of the great outstanding features of the war. (Cheers.) The Empire was in danger, and across the leagues of ocean the free sons of the scattered Dominions sprang to arms in her defence. "Before that," he said, "the Empire was a mere word—a thing vague and almost lifeless. But in the hour of trial it assumed a new and inspiring shape. That which was dead became gloriously alive. The Dominions and India had played a part in this war of which they had a right to be proud. The Dominions themselves, excluding Canada, had placed in the field over a million men. As to their valour, initiative, and endurance, let their deeds speak for them. (Cheers.)"

LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS.

How and in what form the British Empire would hold together no man could say. That in some way it would not only hold together, but be more closely cemented by trial, tribulation, and sacrifice,

they most fervently and firmly believed. For surely this Empire of theirs would endure, since it rested upon foundations of granite rock. (Cheers.) The British Empire was in very truth a league of free nations, each marching to its destiny in its own way, but linked together by ties of blood, of great ideals of material interests. This war had drawn these free nations closer together. A clearer understanding of the problems that confronted us all would do much to make the future of the Empire certain. (Hear, hear.) They from the Dominions had realised these last few years how little they understood Britain, and even more fully how little Britain understood them. This must pass away. (Cheers.) "We have realised, too," Mr. Hughes continued, "how little we understood, and what little part we have played in the greater international policies which, alike with you, involved us in war and threatened our existence. That day has gone by. As persons who share a common hazard, we must meet on equal terms to discuss the measures necessary for our safety. Those of our men who have gone forth to fight for Empire will in the days to come demand a voice in the councils of Empire. The old order must change. In the purpose of our visit here to-night I see, perhaps yet dimly, the first signs of that new order which shall make of us a veritable Commonwealth of Nations, marching side by side to a greater and more glorious destiny, and which linked with the free nations shall ensure to the world for ever peace, justice, and liberty." (Cheers.)

MR. MASSEY.

Mr. Massey, who was loudly cheered on rising, said that good results would certainly follow from the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference. The people of the Empire were being drawn closer together than ever before, and to-day more soul-stirring affection was being felt by the citizens of the Empire than at any time in its past history. (Cheers.) Even when the period of restoration was reached, he believed that the representatives of the Overseas Dominions would be exceedingly useful, because they would be able to make suggestions with regard to the countries they represented, which would not occur to Ministers whose only experience was limited at the heart of the Empire itself. We had experienced many disappointments since the beginning of the war, but we were not downhearted, because we had confidence in each other, confidence in our Allies, and confidence in the great cause for which we were fighting. Britain's cause was the cause of freedom, which would never die. (Cheers.) We might presently be face to face with a war of attrition; if so, the staying power of the British Empire was certainly more than equal to that of the Central Powers. A million times better to carry on for a generation, if necessary, than to allow Germany to dominate the world. (Cheers.) The feeling on the part of our soldiers and sailors was that they would never lay down their arms until they had accomplished what was intended when Britain unwillingly drew the sword in 1914. Great Britain had been in peril on many occasions, but the Higher Power which had protected Britain as a nation would, he felt confident, protect Britain as an Empire. He thought the darkest hour had passed, and there were indications of a glorious dawn and a perfect day. (Hear, hear.)

Even war was not always an unmixt evil, and the present struggle had shown that if the Empire was to remain in our possession, it must be prepared to defend it and to make full use of it. The citizens of the Overseas Dominions had done their duty because they were patriotic and Imperialistic. (Cheers.) As they had shared in the losses and hardships, so they would share in the glory of victory when it came. The lives of those who had fallen would not be wasted if Germany was defeated and civilisation saved. We had gained Russia as an Ally, but we had gained America, a mighty nation, and the same stock as ourselves. (Cheers.) He hoped that Britain and America would never again be estranged, but would always be prepared to come together when the occasion required, each under its own form of government, but holding those principles and ideals which are the common property of free and enlightened peoples. If we ever reached the point where the world would be by a combination of such nations as Britain, France, and America, along with other Allies, who would uphold the principles of peace on earth and goodwill to men. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH ON THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY. Mr. Asquith, in proposing "The Lord Chancellor," said: Mr. Pitt, in the last speech he made, I think within six weeks of his death, on the morrow of Trafalgar, a great British victory, and the eve of Waterloo, the great triumph of Napoleon, used these words, "Slay England, as she has saved herself by her energy, save Europe by her example." It took ten years before the aspiration was fulfilled. To-day in the same spirit we should say not that England but that the Empire, including those great Dominions so well represented here to-night, has saved the cause of freedom, not as she did then, without an Alliance, but with the Alliance of France, Italy, and now America. And we should say, with even greater confidence than animated Pitt, that these great combinations of free peoples are going to save, not merely Europe, but the civilised world, from the horrors and perils which at present confront it. It is in that spirit, whatever may be the fluctuating fortunes of the hour, that we here, and throughout the Empire, have, from the first, encountered the hazards of war, and the issues of this war. It is in that spirit we shall persevere to the end, and we have no more doubt than Mr. Pitt had when he spoke, that by united effort, in the greatest and worthiest of causes, the future of humanity will be secured. (Cheers.)

KAISER AND HIS HEIR.

A STRUGGLE FOR THE MASTERY.

Paris has been speculating during the past day or two, writes the *Morning Post* correspondent on June 21st, as to what is the underlying reason for the German Emperor's recent outburst in which he threw off the mask of a lover of peace and boldly proclaimed himself an apostle of Pan-Germanism. One reason given for the speech is that the Emperor found it impossible any longer to refrain from replying to the Allies' repeated demands for a statement of German war aims and cut the Gordian knot by plainly stating that the enemy's object is a cold-blooded effort to dominate the rest of the world. But why, it is asked, was the Emperor induced, especially at this juncture, to make a statement which condemns Germany beyond the possibility of escape in the eyes of the entire civilised world? Senator Henry Berenger, in the *Matin*, finds the real reason for the speech in the long smouldering antagonism between the Emperor and the Crown Prince.

That this antagonism exists he holds was proved shortly before the war by the Zehren incident and the scene in the Reichstag when the Crown Prince openly showed hostility to his father's alleged pacifist inclinations. Only a few weeks ago the Pan-Germans pushed their policy to the forefront to such an extent that a League was actually formed to oppose them; the declared object of which was "to protect the person and will of the Emperor against steps being taken for peace which would not be a German peace." This league, in other words, was formed to curb Pro-Germanism in the interests of the Emperor as against the Crown Prince. The Pan-Germans, however, proved too strong for the Emperor, and, this being so, M. Berenger suggests that the Emperor, seeing with anxiety the growing strength of the Crown Prince and his policy, suddenly resolved to spike his son's guns by proclaiming himself as the leader of Pan-German ambitions. Nobody, not even the Crown Prince, he determined, should outdistance him in Pan-Germanism.

M. Berenger tells a striking anecdote in this connection, which, he says, was reported to him by an eminent French statesman. At an official reception in Berlin some years before the war the Crown Prince spoke to the French Ambassador of the immense admiration he felt for the French cavalry, and expressed a desire to visit incognito the French Cavalry School at Saumur. The Ambassador pointed out that the French Government's consent would have to be obtained. "Oh," replied the Prince, "you can manage that." "Then there would be the Emperor's consent to be gained," remarked the Ambassador. "Ah," murmured the Prince gloomily, "that man is always getting in my path." Apparently that man has once again got in the way of his son and rival by throwing himself into the arms of Pan-Germanism in a desperate effort to assert himself.

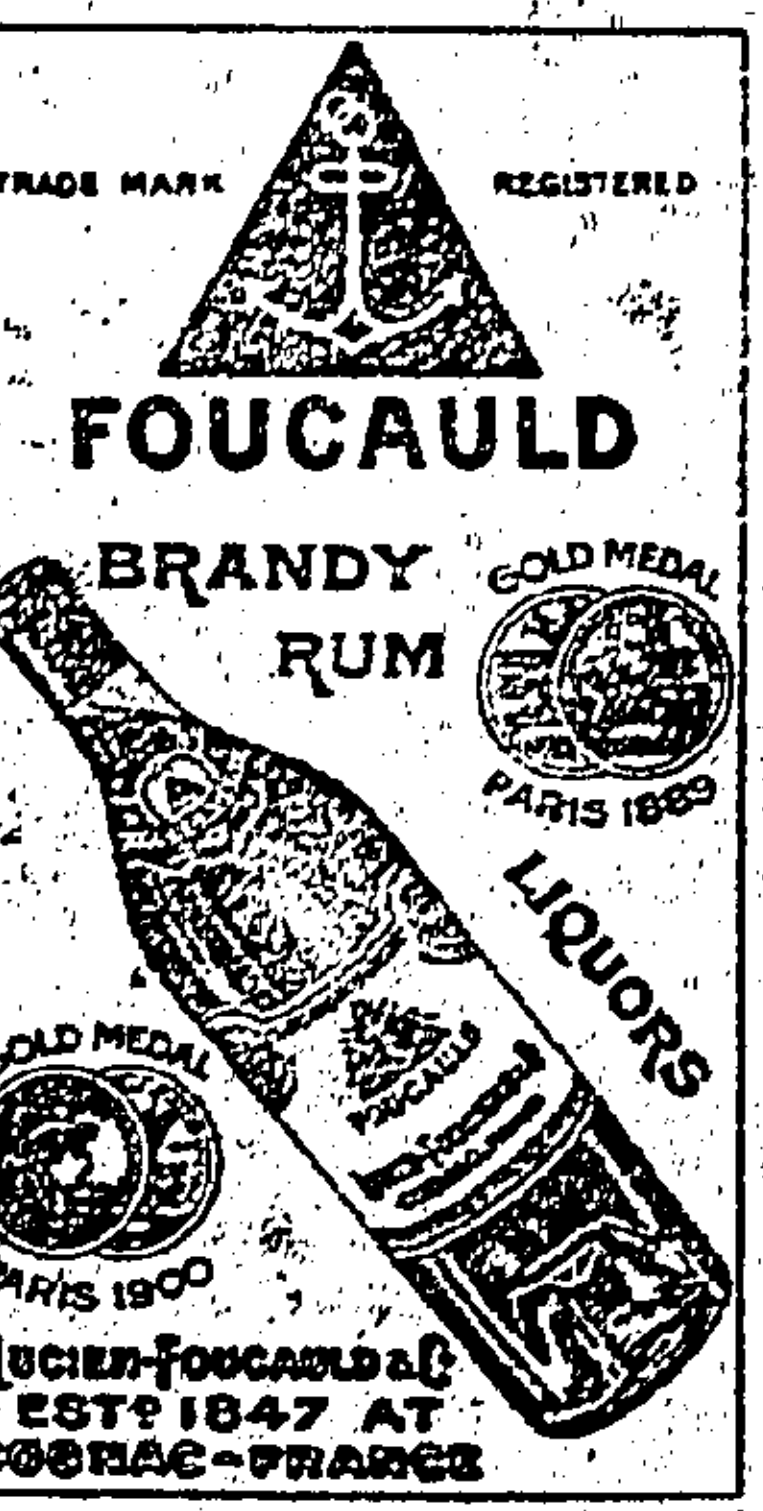


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SIBIRIA MARU	20,000	SAT., 31st Aug. Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SUN., 3rd Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URUGUAY, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TIQUIQUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	12,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,900	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Pigeon Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N. L., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 1st Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th Aug. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMAHAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... October 21st. "CHINA" ... September 4th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Tel. 1842.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao		Thursday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Port Sayard, Hainan and Haiphong		Thursday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia		Thursday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore		Thursday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow		Thursday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore		Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands		Friday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
SINGAPORE, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HONGKONG, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO		Saturday, 31st, 9.45 A.M. Registration 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 31st, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands		Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung		Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Wohaiwei and Tientsin		Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
FORMOSA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE VIA VICTORIA, B.C.		Tuesday, 3rd, 11.45 A.M. Registration 12.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa		Thursday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
	9.00 A.M.	
	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
g Chow	1.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
ukok, Shatin, Sheungshai, Antas, g Shan and Santin...	4.00 P.M.	0.00 A.M.
Abodeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regia. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samshui	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	9.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kamshuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kamkong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East \$11.00	Missionary Directory, cloth cover ... \$1.25
Do. Do. Smaller Edition 7.00	Do. Do. paper cover ... 0.80
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by O. J. H. Halcombe 3.50	Dog and Gun in New Territory ... 1.00
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891. 1.00	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. Lloyd, with Maps and Illustrations ... 1.75
The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account ... 0.50	Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1874 to 1923 ... 7.50
Temporary Mining Regulations in China Regulations for Railway Construction in China ... 0.50	Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874 ... 2.00
Hongkong Standard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually ... 5.00	Banking Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days, 1893 ... 1.00
Mountings of Naval Guns and their Subsequent Use with the Lady Smith Relief Column ... 1.00	Call of the Clang Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ... 2.05
Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ... 1.00	"Victoria" ... 1.25
Political Outlook to Missionary Success in China ... 0.25	"Kowloon" ... 0.70
Trade Mark Regulations in China ... 0.25	"Peak" ... 0.70
	Power of Attorney Form ... 0.30
	Mail Tables for 1914, on card ... 0.20
	Do. on paper ... 0.20

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

LONDON.—	August 27th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	450 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	457 1/2
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	8 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	8 1/2
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA.—On demand	154 1/2
On MANILA.—On demand	169
On SINGAPORE.—On demand	152
On BATAVIA.—On demand	18 1/2
On HAIPHONG.—On demand	112 1/2
On SAIGON.—On demand	112 1/2
On BANGKOK.—On demand	43 1/2
SPERM OILS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.63 n.
Sole Lead, 100 fine, per ton	\$43.80
SILVER per oz.	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS	per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 " "	\$0.00
Canton ... 20 " "	\$7.33 Discount
Canton ... 10 " "	\$0.00

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Myrtle Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48 Pages, and includes a Sketch Map of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei Lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. REXFORD. Its description of Chinese Social conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for Customs and Superintendents, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE ... \$1.50.

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WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our Electrical Repair and Electro-Plating Workshops have been REMOVED from Observation Point to more commodious Premises at 138, Praya East.

Our head office is transferred to King's Buildings, Top Floor, adjoining Messrs. BROSSARD & MORIN.

The distributing store for retail cash sales remains next door to Powell's—14, Des Vœux Road.

Workshop 354.
Telephone Store 358.
Office 358A.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 50,000,000
PAID UP ... 23,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., 11,750,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Haiphong, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
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Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: ANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road, Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. Tel. 2440.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Balances may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,800,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWLING, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May 1917. [14]

WILLS'

"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES.

Fresh Stocks of

MAGNUM SIZE

"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES HAVE ARRIVED IN THE COLONY AND ARE NOW ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

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Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2 1/2%—\$18,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$34,500,000
Reserve Funds \$15,000,000

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CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.
MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

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HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 6 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 18 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 24 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 862,500
Reserve Fund ... 860,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPERN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [867]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 22,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama. FORMOSA—Keelung, Tainan, Taipei, Tamsui, Taichung, Tientsin, etc.

OTHERS—Hankow, Shanghai, Singapore, London, etc.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and General Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris & Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Europe, America, India, China, Japan, Philippines, Java, Australia, and elsewhere.

Deposits and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

IN YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 24th July, 1918. [149]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1915.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPERN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [867]

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [1168]